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Schulz, Kirsten A (London)

RELEASED IN PART

From: Bellinger, John B(Legal)(Room 6423)
Sent: Wednesday, May 31, 2006 8:40 PM
To: Johnson, David T(London); Graffy, Colleen P
Cc: Fried, Daniel; Volker, Kurt D; Schulz, Kirsten A(London); Domowitz, Susan(London); Poisson, Beth L(London)

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B2, B5

-----Original Message-----

From: Johnson, David T(London) <JohnsonDT@state.gov>
To: Bellinger, John B(Legal) <BellingerJB@state.gov>; Graffy, Colleen P <GraffyCP@state.gov>
CC: Fried, Daniel <FriedD@state.gov>; Volker, Kurt D <VolkerKD@state.gov>; Schulz, Kirsten A(London) <SchulzKA@state.gov>; Domowitz, Susan(London) <DomowitzS@state.gov>; Poisson, Beth L(London) <PoissonBL@state.gov>
Sent: Thu May 18 09:51:22 2006

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Keep us posted.

David.

-----Original Message-----

From: Bellinger, John B(Legal) (Room 6423)
Sent: Thursday, May 18, 2006 2:24 AM
To: Johnson, David T(London); Graffy, Colleen P
Cc: Fried, Daniel; Volker, Kurt D; Schulz, Kirsten A(London)

B5

-----Original Message-----

From: Johnson, David T(London) <JohnsonDT@state.gov>
To: Bellinger, John B(Legal) <BellingerJB@state.gov>; Graffy, Colleen P <GraffyCP@state.gov>
CC: Fried, Daniel <FriedD@state.gov>; Volker, Kurt D <VolkerKD@state.gov>; Schulz, Kirsten A(London) <SchulzKA@state.gov>
Sent: Mon May 15 03:44:32 2006

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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David.

From: Bellinger, John B (Legal) (Room 6423)
 Sent: Sunday, May 14, 2006 6:36 PM
 To: Johnson, David T (London); Graffy, Colleen P
 Cc: Fried, Daniel; Volker, Kurt D; Schulz, Kirsten A (London)

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 The Economist
 May 13, 2006
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 Straightening the record in the war on terror

Some welcome signs of a change of tone from the Bush administration

COULD it be that the penny has finally dropped? Ever since the terrorist attacks on September 11th 2001, dismay has grown around the world at the Bush administration's apparent willingness to ignore both domestic and international laws in pursuit of its war on terror. "We will take the gloves off!" Donald Rumsfeld, the defence secretary, famously declared. In retrospect, that seemed like a euphemism for what was to follow: Guantánamo, Abu Ghraib, the torture memos, indefinite detention without trial, extraordinary rendition, warrantless eavesdropping, secret CIA prisons, "ghost" detainees.

Could this really be the America of human rights and the rule of law? Patrick Leahy, a Democratic senator from Vermont, has called Guantánamo Bay "the primary recruiting tool for our enemies...a national disgrace". Lord Goldsmith, Britain's attorney-general, described it on May 10th as "unacceptable", tarnishing America's traditions. Even Tony Blair, Britain's prime minister and one of America's staunchest allies in its war on terror, has at last agreed that "it would be better if it was closed".

For a long time, the administration responded to such criticism with a defiant "we-can-do-what-we-like" attitude. America had suffered the worst-ever foreign-inflicted atrocity on its soil. Nearly 3,000 civilians had been killed. The armed conflict against al-Qaeda was a new kind of war that required new rules. The Guantánamo detainees were brutal killers, "evil men". America had a right to protect itself. All true, but was it worth the cost of losing allies and making even more enemies?

For the past year or so, the tone coming out of Washington, DC, has been getting noticeably softer. The most flagrant abuses appear to have stopped. The rules have been tightened. The worst culprits are being called to account, and the detainees are (slowly) getting access to the courts. Now President George Bush has said that he would "very much like to end Guantánamo". Although that is unlikely to happen soon, this marks a new approach.

A similar change of attitude was evident at hearings in Geneva this week on America's compliance with the UN Convention Against Torture. In America's first appearance since 1999 before the Committee Against Torture, the UN watchdog on the treaty, a delegation of 25 officials led by John Bellinger, the State Department's chief legal adviser, fielded tough questions on the treatment of detainees with unusual candour and even deference.

Although he admitted that "shocking" errors had been committed in the past, Mr Bellinger claimed that these were relatively isolated incidents and that America's record had now "without question, improved". He insisted on America's "absolute commitment to upholding our national and international obligations to eradicate torture and prevent cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment anywhere", even in times of war. Asked about "waterboarding", a near-drowning technique allegedly used against at least one detainee, he said it had never been allowed and would be banned in the revised Army Field Manual.

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Of the hundreds of thousands of American servicemen and women who had been deployed in Afghanistan and Iraq, around 800 had been the subject of investigations for the alleged mistreatment of prisoners, he said. Although in many cases no misconduct had been found, action had been taken against more than 250. Of these, 89 had been convicted by courts-martial, and 19 sentenced to at least one year's imprisonment. More than 100 others had received non-judicial punishments; 28 had been cashiered. About 170 investigations remained open. Contrary to the claims of some human-rights groups, he insisted that soldiers were indeed being held to account.

Earlier, at a stop-over in Brussels en route to Geneva, Mr Bellinger answered journalists' questions about the so-called CIA "torture" flights that have allegedly transported kidnapped terrorist suspects to third countries for harsh interrogation. Some accusations had become "so hyperbolic as to be absurd", he said. Only "an extremely small number" out of hundreds of CIA flights over Europe since the September 11th attacks had carried suspects, and not one had been "for the purposes of interrogation using torture". The last alleged case of "rendition" occurred nearly three years ago.

On the International Criminal Court, too, the administration has subtly changed its tune. No longer is the world's first permanent war-crimes tribunal reviled, in Tom DeLay's phrase, as "Kofi Annan's kangaroo court", to which America would remain forever opposed. Officials now talk of the need to "work constructively" with it, particularly over Darfur, and "to move beyond divisiveness on this issue". Some have even begun to agree in private that "there is a role for all types of tribunal, including the ICC".

It will take a while for people to accept again Mr Bush's assertion this week that "America is strong on human rights." But at least public relations are improving.